

CHARLEY HOFF still has the floor for Territorial Secretary. Charley has many friends who believe that he is booked for a seat on the right hand of the appointing power.

FOSTER DENNIS is said to be looming up potentially for Governor. Dennis may be all Democracy and a good citizen but he will spell Dennis with a lower case "d" after the appointment has been made.

THE press of the Territory, regardless of political bias, are a unit in favor of L. C. Hughes for governor. If a governor is to be appointed the President can make no mistake in hearkening to the will and wishes of the people through their representatives, the public press.

DUNBAR of the Phoenix Gazette, is reported to have sent word that Foster Dennis would be the next governor. John wired to Grover to hold on a little till he could get to Washington and give him pointers on the situation. This was of course done and John will name the man immediately after the President makes the nomination public.

SECRETARY CARLISLE's order directing that no news concerning the National Finances be given out by any one except himself is anything but a popular with the newspaper men, who have heretofore been able to get any information they wished by simply going to the head of the division or bureau in charge of that particular matter, while now they must take their chance of being able to get at the Secretary. Had a Republican Secretary issued such an order there would have been a Democratic howl about star-chamber methods from one end of the country to the other.

MR. ANTON SEIDL, the well-known New York orchestra leader, was in Chicago recently and was given a view of "The Mackay-Spectatorium" model. Upon his return to New York he was interviewed by an Evening Post reporter and said: "This summer's experiment," (alluding to "The Mackay-Spectatorium") "will ultimately lead to a grand American Bayreuth Festival, which will surpass anything ever witnessed at Bayreuth, indeed," Mr. Seidl said, "here will be realized what Wagner dreamed of, the rainbow, for instance, which in Bayreuth was a failure, will here be a scenic marvel." Mr. Seidl was very enthusiastic and thought this undertaking would inaugurate a new era in the history of stage spectacle.

WHETHER the International Monetary Conference will be reconvened is a question which cannot be regarded as definitely settled as yet. Of course, a great deal depends upon the attitude of the United States. The free-silver men are preparing to secure, if possible, a declaration from the Senate in favor of reconvening the conference, on the ground that there has been a change of sentiment respecting the monetary question since the conference adjourned. What success they will meet with remains to be seen. The attitude of Great Britain is also a factor of importance in the direction of the question whether the conference is to be reconvened, and this will depend of course upon the view taken of the matter by the present administration there. An indication of this view is found in the declaration made this week by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said in reply to a question in the House of Commons, that if the proceeding in Brussels should be resumed the English delegates would be instructed to oppose every bimetallic scheme proposed at the conference.—Bradstreet.

TREMENDOUS FLOODS.
The rainfall in parts of Australia during February was something enormous—far in excess of all previous seasons known to the records. In one mountain locality of the coast sixty-six (66) inches of rain fell in three (3) days, a statement which would appear altogether incredible were it not for the fearful floods which came in evidence of the vast downpour. Brisbane, which had been supposed to be safe from flood waters, was inundated to a ruinous extent. In the neighborhood of that city ten inches of rain fell in a single night. The estimated loss to Brisbane and its suburbs is \$10,000,000. In some of the coast mountain ranges of Australia the rainfall for the present season has amounted to eighty inches. The rains and the floods are said to be much greater than the oldest of the native blacks had ever known.

There is a lesson to be learned from the heavy losses at Brisbane. A town or city cannot be said to be secure against inundation if its protection is no greater than enough for the exclusion of water at the highest recorded flood level. It takes a century or two of experience to determine the maximum flood line, and even then there is no warrant that flood of unprecedented magnitude may not occur. The expenditure of a million dollars for levees might have saved Brisbane nine times that amount last month.—L. A. Expositor.

WHAT'S the matter with Carlisle, anyway? was ejaculated by more than one good Democrat on the appointment of General Logan's son to a lucrative and responsible position in the treasury department. But if that appointment merited censure what will they say of him now? Two applications for light-house keepers were recently filed in his department and on the cases of the applicants being pressed by the "pull" the Hon. Secretary said that he was "looking to efficiency in the service rather than to political preference." There was not so far as he knew, any vacancy nor had any complaints reached him that would cause a vacancy to be created. Such talk as this will break any pull and make the heart of the yearning Democracy.

STAMP AND FINE RIDDEN.

A business man who returned last week from a trip into Mexico, said he believed that in the present exorbitant stamp and revenue laws, frequent unjust and protracted imprisonments, and general policy of imposition and bulldozing as practiced by Mexican officials, material was hatching for a revolution. His own case was one of reimbursement which he had been required to make for lumber which had been cut by his representatives south of the international line. He had been commanded by a Mexican court to pay a certain sum. When he tendered the amount in Mexican money, it was refused and American money demanded, though no specified form of currency had been mentioned in the order of the court. The case was evidently one of devaluation committed in Mexico, and the amount payable in re-emburment had been adjusted by a Mexican court. Yet the officials refused to accept Mexican silver in settlement because it happens to be worth one-third less than American coin and forsooth the defendant in the case was an American. He had already lost valuable time and been put to great expense in ineffectual attempts to have the matter settled on the basis of Mexican money.

In the course of the trip he came across several instances of Mexican high-handedness in other matters. Upon being conducted through one of the prisons he encountered an American who said he had been confined for three weeks for what he could not imagine. He reported this case to the American consul who at once secured the release of the prisoner.

Stamps are required to be affixed not only to documents of all kinds but to many of the articles of common use and consumption. Americans have been amused at partaking of butter in the Mexican restaurant wrapped in a stamped piece of cloth.

These fines and impositions are to be sure, inflicted principally upon the Mexican subjects themselves and remonstrances would probably never be heard were it not for the occasional attempt to coerce American travelers or temporary residents. The latter so long as they are compelled to remain within the confines of the stamp and fine ridden republic, have learned to be discreetly silent as complaints and want of submission only produce additional indignities. It is only upon a return to American soil that from time to time the long pent up vents of wrath are let loose. As far as the Mexicans themselves are as the principal and constant sufferers there seems to be nothing to do but be patient or break out in revolutions, as seems likely unless reforms be swift and sweeping.

THE name of James Finley has been mentioned for the position upon the Board of Supervisors made vacant by Mr. Stevens' death. If appointed Mr. Finley will make an ideal supervisor. He is a man of experience in business matters, of ripe judgment and sound common sense. He is a long time resident of Pima county where he has extensive property interests. No man has a better knowledge of the needs of the county than he. Personal observation and careful study of its resources, an intimate acquaintance with nearly all its leading citizens, and a thorough knowledge of the current events as well as the past of the county have eminently qualified him for the office. The responsibilities of a supervisor should fall upon the shoulders of a man of the caliber of Mr. Finley, though a Democrat, is warmly endorsed by the CITIZEN.

COMPLAINTS just and reasonable are being constantly made by mining men and prospectors, against the fencing of large areas of land by cattle men. No man who is acquainted with the configuration of the uplands of Arizona, but what knows of the almost impossibility of road making along the foot of a mountain range. Deep and impassable canyons cut the mesas at right angles with the mountains and thus compelling travelers to follow the valleys fill opposite the particular portion of the mountain they wish to enter and then drive directly toward it. This, however, is now often prevented by miles of continuous fencing in the valleys, thus virtually shutting out the miners from the mountains or compelling them to follow a difficult and circuitous route. This can easily be remedied by the legislature passing a bill vesting the board of supervisors of the several counties with authority to open a road every mile if necessary, for the convenience of the public. Arizona is a mining country and nothing should be put in the way of discovery and development of its mineral resources.

THE Live Stock Sanitary Commissions is a force and should be abolished. What does it do or what has it done to merit existence at a cost of thousands of dollars a year? Absolutely nothing. If the legislature ever had an opportunity to lop off a useless expenditure of the people's money they certainly have one in the sanitary commission. Of the 20,000 or more dollars already paid out in that direction not one penny has been meritoriously or deservedly earned.

ALTHOUGH it is true the valleys of both the Sonora and Santa Cruz in the southern part of the county are plentifully dotted with dead cattle, it is certain that for this season at least losses are at an end. Already on the hillsides as well as in the low places various kinds of feed have sprung up and the animals may now be seen grazing high up the hills hundreds of feet over the roads.

THE policy of making a newspaper attractive and readable at the expense of trustworthiness and journalistic decency, is one that inevitably reacts upon the perpetrators besides rendering them at once the laughing stock of the fraternity. There is a proper medium for works of fiction and the imagination,

One feature of Washington's work at

hall will be fitted up with paper files writing tables, desks and other furniture, and here it is expected that visitors from the State of Washington can find their home paper, receive their mail and write their letters. Special effort will be made to make the visiting newspaper men feel at home in this department. From this office will be sent at least once a week news bulletins about Washington's share in the World's Fair to every paper in this State and to one principal paper in each State and Territory, besides many special illustrated articles to the most important publications of the world. As the work of this State at the Exposition is in the nature of a great advertisement, it is hoped to make the Department of Information serve to the best possible advantage in this line. There is being prepared a complete list of all the papers in this State, and it is hoped to have every one of them kept on file at Chicago, during the entire six months of the Exposition.

THERE is now no Territory which possesses such varied industrial prospects as does Arizona. It has a most inviting climate, a rich and productive soil, and an excellent system of irrigation. It is especially adapted to the growth of every variety of fruit and all of the most tender vegetables, while its general agricultural capabilities are unsurpassed. As an agricultural, fruit growing and wine producing section there is no portion of the republic destined to surpass Arizona, while its mineral and other resources are varied and inexhaustible.

The Territory is increasing rapidly in population as well as in industrial development, and is peopled with an intelligent and enterprising a population as can be found in the West. Schools and churches and all the evidences of a well ordered and cultured civilization abound. The Territory is already knocking at the door of the Union for admission as a State, and justice requires that this demand be at once complied with.

Denver will, in the not distant future, be connected with Arizona directly by railroads of the Rio Grande Southern road and hence the interest which this city has in the progress which awaits the coming State—a progress that will add to the commercial supremacy of this city.—Rocky Mountains News.

For Over Fifty Years.
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world.

TO CLEAN SPECTACLES.

Use a Bank Bill of Large Denomination, and Be Happy.

"It's the greatest idea in the world," said a guest of a St. Louis hotel, rubbing his glasses with a fifty-dollar bill, according to the Globe-Herald.

"Now, I can see ten feet without my glasses, and glasses have a tendency to become dirty, you know."

"Now, I have worn spectacles constantly for over twenty-five years, and I have, in a small way, made a study of them. A linen handkerchief does not clean them well, and a silk is always sure to leave a thread sticking to the frames."

"Paper is no account, as it leaves specks on the glass. Cotton is sure to leave a lot of lint behind it. Chamois is too thick, and kid don't do at all. I've tried them all, and I know. The thing to use, my boy, is a bank note; it cleans the glasses beautifully and leaves nothing behind it."

"Of course, it isn't necessary to use a fifty every time, but I happened to have this one loose in my pocket and I'm expecting a friend along in a minute and I wanted to make an impression. Yes, they say bills cure disease, don't they, but I ain't afraid much. I've never caught anything from them. You can use a one as well as a fifty, but use a fifty if you can; there's more money in it."

Public Notice.
Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will apply for pardon of one "Quintana" a Papago Indian, convicted of murder in the 2nd degree, and sentenced on October 2, 1888 to serve 20 years in the Territorial prison at Yuma.

THOS. A. BORROR,
Attorney for petitioner.
Tucson, Arizona, March 18, 1893.

Parlor tables in quarter sawed oak nicely polished from \$5 to \$12. Dainty tea tables in polished oak at \$7.50. L. Zeckendorf & Co.

Mrs. A. M. Allen
Ferry, Wash.

20 Miles from a Doctor

But Hood's Sarsaparilla was Equal to the Emergency

Pleurisy, Chills and Fever—Milk Leg—Perfect Cure.

"After my baby was born I got into very serious condition, having pleurisy, chills and fever, gradually developing into milk leg. We live 20 miles from a physician and did not know what to do. Finally after a great deal of suffering I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and within a few days the third bottle I could see

It Was Good for Me.

I continued with another bottle, and recovered so rapidly that now I am in good health. I cordially recommend it as a good medicine."

Sarsaparilla
Hood's Cures

THE LEGISLATURE.

April 6 the Last Day for Introducing Bills.

The Work Seems to Be Getting to Be the Same Thing Over Again.

PHOENIX, Mar. 21.—House bill 69, voiding tax titles to certain government lands, was recommitted to the judiciary committee.

Council bill 54, by Lovell, to provide for election of officers in cities and incorporated towns, read third time and passed. Ayes 9, nays 2 (Doran and Shannon), excused Chayney.

Council bill 11, by Lovell, to amend paragraph 225, revised statutes, read second and third times and passed; ayes 11. House bill 13, to provide for impounding and disposing of animals for trespass and damages, read first and second times and referred to committee on agriculture.

Substitute for house bill 40, to provide for the inspection and slaughter of animals in Arizona, read first and second times and referred to committee on Territorial affairs.

Mr. Smith presented a memorial from the secretary of the Stockgrowers' Association, praying that action on any measures affecting stock growers be deferred until after the meeting of the association to be held in Phoenix March 22.

The following bills were passed: House bill 51, in regard to the removal of county seats, by the following vote: ayes 12 (Nelson and Norris), absent Mr. Dennis, excused Chayney.

Council bill 15, by Hawkins, to amend paragraph 1452, revised statutes, as amended was ordered engrossed. Mr. Franklin bill declaring the title obtained by the Territory of Arizona by tax deeds for taxes assessed against government land prior to the issuance of the first receipt by the United States land office, to be void was read.

Reilly's bill allowing supervisors to appropriate money for the care of comers, was reported unfavorably by committee on public buildings and grounds, was on motion of Reilly, tabled for three days.

Lovell's bill providing for an attorney to act in the capacity of judge in certain cases in which the presiding judge may be disqualified, was called up for consideration. Mr. Ross, who had moved to reconsider, spoke in its favor, also Mr. Reilly. Passed unanimously.

Daly's bill repealing the stock and sanitary laws was referred to the committee on live stock.

House amended resolution No. 4, by Hurley, to not allow the introduction of bills after April 10 unless by a two-thirds vote of the chamber in which it is introduced, was read. Mr. Gray moved that no bill except appropriation bills shall be introduced after April 6, except by a two-thirds vote or permission.

Hawkin's bill regulating leases on railroads and street railroads and also the sales to such roads of rolling stock, was tabled for one day.

Skinner's bill requiring the recording of marriages, was called up and passed. It was passed by a two-thirds vote.

PHOENIX, March 23.—Council met at 10 o'clock a. m. with President Norris in the chair.

C. B. No. 73, by Hubbell, making it unlawful to pay workmen with bills of indebtedness, orders, etc., read first time and 100 copies ordered printed.

C. B. No. 79, by Hawkins, making the Territorial Secretary, Attorney General and Auditor a quarterly examining board to examine the accounts and report the money in the hands of the Territorial Treasurer, and regulating the official acts of that official, read and ordered printed.

H. B. No. 22, by Reilly, denominated by the President "the famous Reilly bill," was read as amended. It is regarding the powers of Board of Supervisors. Several amendments were made, it was read the third time and passed by all voting eyes except Dennis, Edwards and Nugent.

H. B. No. 65, by Hurley, was reported to the Education committee with recommendation that it do pass. It places houses of ill fame 400 yards or more from school buildings. It was read third time.

The motion to indefinitely postpone the bill finally passed by all voting eyes.

H. B. No. 81, by Skinner, regarding registration of marriage certificates, was passed.

HOUSE.
House rapped to order at 10 a. m., followed by roll call.

H. B. No. 35, by Graham, an act for the prevention of cruelty to animals returned from committee on live stock with recommendation that it do pass. Rules suspended, considered, enrolled and engrossed and read third time by title and placed on final passage list.

There was an evident desire to bury it. Its fate is still undecided.

PHOENIX, Mar. 24.—In the Council today C. B. No. 78, by Lovell, making the obtaining of money or goods under false pretenses a misdemeanor to be punished by a fine of \$25 to \$300, or imprisonment for six months, or both, read twice and referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 78, by Marshall, making it unlawful for minors to be admitted to or about saloons, was read under suspension of the rules and placed on its final passage list. Mr. Nelson objected to the bill because he thought a boy of 16 years, if he was any good, was old enough to take care of himself. Mr. Lovell favored Mr. Nelson. Edwards did not like such legislation, as he believed in moral suasion.

The bill finally passed by the following vote: Ayes—Dennis, Lovell, Nugent,

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—this Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease or pain. It scatches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per bottle. Cures others, will cure you

mption of homebreds to the value of \$2000, read and referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. No. 95, by Graham, making overhauling, tormenting, cruelty, not sufficient feeding, etc., misdemeanors punishable by a fine of not more than \$250 or imprisonment not more than one year, read under suspension of rules three times and put on final passage. It passed by all present voting eyes.

House substitute for C. B. No. 3, concerning bonds on appeal or writ of error, read three times and passed by all present voting eyes. Adjourned until Monday at 10 a. m.

IN THE HOUSE.

H. C. R. No. 3, by Hurley, amended by the Council, changing the date of April 6th to April 3rd after much debate occurred in the House; this resolution provides that no bill shall be introduced after April 3rd (appropriate bills excepted) unless two-thirds of the members so desire.

H. B. No. 100, by Marshall, an act to prohibit gambling and the sale of intoxicating liquors, was called up and election days. A violation of which is subject to a fine not less than \$25.00 nor more than \$200 or imprisonment not to exceed one year or both fine and imprisonment. The bill was read and passed. It was passed by a two-thirds vote.

H. B. No. 101, by Baxter, an act to provide for the care of comers, was reported to the committee on public buildings and grounds, was on motion of Reilly, tabled for three days.

H. B. No. 102, by Ross, an act concerning the public decisions of the Supreme Court of Arizona. Rules suspended, read 2nd time by title and referred to judiciary committee.

H. B. No. 103, by Hurley, by request an act to repeal Chap. 3, § 5 and Title LXIX. Referred to Live Stock committee.

H. B. No. 104, by Hurley, by request an act to protect Live Stock growers. Referred to Live Stock committee.

C. B. No. 48, by Edwards, an act to provide for compensation of attorneys in criminal cases. Laid on table until Monday 27.

An Ancient British Village.

An interesting discovery was recently made at Glastonbury, Somersetshire, of the remains of an ancient lake village. From sixty to seventy low mounds, rising from one to two feet above the surrounding soil, and from twenty to thirty feet across, were found on the level moor which stretches to the British channel.

A section of the mounds revealed morticed oak beams, resembling those of the well-known palisades of the crannogs of Scotland, and well-defined streets of clay, charcoal and ashes. The total thickness of these beds was three feet six inches, and within them were detected three separate hearths, superimposed one above the other. Bronze objects, four of the La Tene type, a massive spiral finger ring, were discovered among the relics, with a few objects of iron too much corroded to determine what they were intended for. Numerous objects of bone, an abundance of pottery, much broken, and organic remains, including beans, wheat, rye, nutshells and a large number of bones, presumably of domestic animals, were also discovered. The remains have been assigned to the "Late Celtic" period.

Origin of the Waltz.
A young Australian traveler claims to have discovered that the waltz was the creation of neither a German or a Swiss, but of the natives of Africa. He asserts that every waltz in existence is derived from these aboriginal dances in groups and begins a regular and graceful movement which is none other than the waltz.

OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

Report of Census Bureau for the Territory of Arizona.

From the latest census bulletin, the following figures are secured, relative to the foreign born population of Arizona, Canada and Newfoundland.

Mexico	11,334
Central America	11
South America	33
Cuba and West Indies	14
England	1,171
Scotland	1,116
Wales	85
Germany	1,188
Holland	105
Belgium	17
Switzerland	144
Norway	59
Austria	168
Denmark	180
Russia	53
Hungary	9
Poland	13
France	296
Italy	207
Spain	21
Portugal	17
Greece	13
China	1,109
Japan	3
India	3
Africa	10
Atlantic Islands	2
Australia	38
Europe not specified	4
Pacific Islands	6
Hawaiian Islands	5
Born at Sea	5
Total	18,705

AMONG THE HILLS.

Where Harshaw Lies Peacefully Nestling.

A Veritable Poor Man's Mine is One of the Principal Points of Interest.

HARSHAW, Mar. 21.—Both mine and mill of Hermosa, property are working, 15 men being employed on the former and seven or eight at the latter. A feeling of uneasiness exists in the camp however as to how long even the present slight activity will continue. This is caused partly by the astounding action of Sheriff Joe Scott who reached here Saint Patrick's day and allowing the boys to think he was out for a little fun attended the celebration in the hotel danced all night and the next morning attached \$2400 of silver in the form of two bars of bullion and got away before the sun was very high in the heavens. It appeared that his authority was a writ of attachment in the suit lately entered by A. Hoover against Senator A. A. McGovern of Colorado Springs for \$2704. Wild rumors were soon afloat that the company's account at the Consolidated bank at Tucson had been greatly overdrawn; and other such without foundation. It is understood here that the present management has a heavy payment to make upon their bonded lease April 15 and it is thought by some that unpleasant developments may be manifested April 1 next payday.

Mr. Hook the superintendent however says that the suit is a matter between Hoover and McGovern and that it will have no bearing whatever upon operations at Harshaw, that he received yesterday a telegram from Mr. McGovern that he had written to Tucson arranging for a settlement of the matter there, and that as far as pay day was concerned he himself would look out for the local part and attend to that.

The feature of the town is Frank Powers' mine the World's Fair. Two years ago Powers was a poor man and a practical hard working miner. He bought what is now the World's Fair for \$50 and today he is said to have easily between \$35,000 and \$40,000 in cash deposited to his credit. The property from which he is getting paid its own way being in that respect an ideal poor man's mine. He has tunnelled in about 150 feet sunk two shafts of about 100 feet each and several drifts. He has taken out a small way but having stooped a pound of ore enough to ship to the Socorro smelter from one to two carloads per week for almost two years past, for each carload receiving a price of \$5000 to \$12,000. The ore vein varies from 15 inches to three feet in width and while it has assayed 1800 per ton average about 8700. Mr. Powers is at present working but six or eight men and has the property in such condition that in the event of a better market for silver he can at any time put to work his immense profit.

Harshaw while rendered a dull camp by the low price of silver, its mainstay is singularly favored in the personnel of its dispensers of malt and spirituous liquors. Of these there are two. The senior Judge Jones, a California forty niner, and a veteran of the Mexican war, throughout the whole of which he served with distinction, derives his title of "Judge" from his manner of pronouncing the name of his place, and the taste of good, bad and indifferent whiskeys, but as he will himself tell you "it got far and square in 50 in California" when upon a memorable occasion he was selected by a number of law thirty miners to pass judgment upon a horse thief.

The judge has been in Harshaw 12 years now, and while there his only occupation has been to drink and eat, and acquiring ownership of the property on which he is now residing for \$50 a year. He has nevertheless not failed to hand down many valuable decisions showing how terrible the merits of white rye and Kentucky bourbon.

The other legal limb of Harshaw is Al Perry who by his recent appointment by the supervisors as justice of the peace has added new dignity to his previous distinction as Dick Farrell's storekeeper and bartender. Al is a splendid fellow of generous nature, liberal, kind-hearted, precocious and plays a first-class game of billiards.

With him it is not alone the inkly cloak nor customary suit of solemn black that broken legal robe. Blue overalls and flannel shirt are good enough for his judge. His trial of which so far he has had but one, when he fined the butcher \$5 for getting drunk and shooting up the town are held in the saloon. An excellent feature of this is that the judge is not a lawyer, and is not interrupted occasionally by thumps for more drinks, for Farrell's is a busy place, he can see new business gradually developing under his very nose.

The fate of poor Bill Harrington, one of the most popular men of the camp, who Mar. 19 was accidentally blown to atoms is frequently spoken of yet. His watch and jack knife are exhibited at the store of Richard Farrell who has applied for letters of administration. The watch is badly shattered the minute hand is missing and the hour hand stopped at twenty between 11 and 12 o'clock when the explosion took place. The bone sides of the knife are all loosened from the rivets, the blades dropping out as it is handled, thus showing how terrible the explosion did the force of the explosion.

Robert Richardson, who for about a month has been visiting his son R. R. Richardson at the Pennsylvania ranch of the Cris and Lusk and Cattle company, returned here yesterday.

Guaranteed Cure.
We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough or Cold or any Lung Trouble or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We cannot make this offer if you do not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Dr. Martin's drug store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

200 pieces of Challies, a magnificent assortment, to go at 18 yards for \$1. 8-25-1w La Mariposa.

Weather Report.

Tucson, March 25, 1893.

TEMPERATURE.

Min..... 43.

Max..... 68.

Mean..... 54.5

Wind..... W

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

LAID TO REST.

Hiram Stevens Followed to the Grave.

One of the Largest Funerals Known in the History of Tucson.

The funeral of Hiram S. Stevens took place this afternoon and it was one of the largest processions ever known in the history of Tucson.

The interment was in charge of the Pioneer society, but he was buried with the service of the Catholic church. Last evening the remains were placed in a casket and then laid out in the hall of his residence.

All day long a crowd of those who knew him in life passed his bier to take a last look at the man who had the respect of all. They were people of all ages and nationalities, from the child of a few years to the old dame who had seen nearly a century of life.

Shortly after 3 o'clock the Pioneers arrived at the house and formed in marching order.

There were six pall-bearers: L. Zeckendorf, J. S. Mansfield, Chas. A. Chibell, Chas. Etchells, A. Osborn and F. Fish.

The gentlemen took their places beside the coffin and tenderly raising it carried it to the house.

On the way to the grave there were many moist eyes caused by thoughts of him who was taking his last ride on earth.

The interment took place at the Catholic cemetery.

The priest spoke a few words